

XIII.—*New Genera and Species of Corylophidæ in the Collection of the British Museum.* By the Rev. A. MATTHEWS.

THROUGH the kindness of Dr. Günther and Mr. Waterhouse I have been enabled to examine the collection of unnamed Corylophidæ contained in the British Museum, an accumulation from various parts of the world, but chiefly the results of the explorations of Messrs. Bowring and Thwaites in the tract extending from the north of China to Borneo and the other islands of the Malayan archipelago. As might have been expected, I have found these insects of the most novel and interesting description, exhibiting strange forms of unknown genera, and some yet stranger and more abnormal species of genera already discovered. The following list will prove both the richness and the novelty of this collection :—

*New Species.*

Sacium imperiale.	Peltinus orientalis.
— alutaceum.	Corylophodes glabratus.
Arthrolips rotundatus.	— unicolor.
— suffusus.	— insignis.
— bimaculatus.	Oligarthrum Waterhousii.
— senegalensis.	Catoptyx Bowringii.
— croceus.	Lepadodes chilensis.
— semipunctatus.	Aphanocephalus impunctatus.
— flavicollis.	— quadrimaculatus.
— elegans.	— vitreus.
Sericoderus crassus.	— dissimilis.
— australis.	

There are also examples of other rare species, such as *Rhyphobius velox*, *Anisomeristes castaneus*, and *Aphanocephalus Wollestoni*.

In the present descriptions I shall mention such characters only as will suffice for the recognition of the new genera and species.

*Sacium imperiale*, sp. nov.

Long. 2·30, lat. 1·50 mm. Ovatum, latissimum, modice convexum, nitidulum, modice et sat confertim punctatum, pilis brevibus aureis vestitum, castaneum; pronoto antice circulariter rotundato, modice reflexo, et rufescente; elytris castaneis, macula humerali, macula magna aquiliformi dorsali atque marginibus læte rufis; pedibus longis, gracilibus, læte flavis; antennis longis, gracilibus, articulis duobus apicalibus læte flavis, cæteris obscurioribus.

This fine species is remarkable for its great size and breadth, and for the variegation of its colour. At first sight it would appear to belong to a distinct genus, but since the organs of its mouth and the arrangement of the skeleton of the

underside correspond with the normal type of *Sacium*, I feel no hesitation in placing it in that genus. It was found in Mysol by Mr. Wallace.

*Sacium alutaceum*, sp. nov.

Long. 1 mm. Oblongo-ovale, modice convexum, sat profunde punctatum, totum alutaceum, pilis aureis sparse vestitum, pronoto rufescente, elytris piceis; pronoto sat longo, antice ovaliter rotundato et fortiter reflexo; elytris pronoto vix latioribus, duplo longioribus, ad humeros latissimis; pedibus robustis, læte flavis; antennis modicis, flavis.

*S. alutaceum* resembles in form the normal species of *Sacium*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the deeply alutaceous sculpture of its upper surface.

Found near Maldonado, in South America.

*Arthrolips rotundatus*, sp. nov.

Long. 1.50, lat. 1 mm. Ovatus, latissimus, modice convexus, profunde punctatus, rufo-testaceus, pilis flavis dense vestitus; pronoto magno, antice circulariter rotundato et modice reflexo, sat profunde punctato; elytris pronoto parum latioribus, plus quam sesquolongioribus, et magis leviter punctatis, prope humeros latissimis, postice angustatis; pygidio longius exserto, rufo-testaceo; pedibus modicis, flavis; antennis brevibus, robustis, flavis.

Like *Sacium imperiale* this species has a most abnormal appearance. In outward form it exhibits no affinity to *Arthrolips*, although in the whole of its anatomy it perfectly accords with that genus.

Two specimens were found by Mr. Bowring in Borneo.

*Arthrolips suffusus*, sp. nov.

Long. 1.35 mm. Late ovalis, convexus, nitidus, pilis aureis sat dense vestitus, obscure castaneus; pronoto rufescente et vitta suffusa, læte rufa in disco elytri utriusque; pronoto magno, antice fere circulariter rotundato et levissime reflexo, levissime punctato; elytris pronoto haud latioribus, duplo longioribus, ad humeros latissimis, profunde punctatis, vitta lata, suffusa, rufa, in utroque notatis; pedibus robustis atque antennis læte flavis.

Found in China by Mr. Bowring.

*Arthrolips bimaculatus*, sp. nov.

Long. 1.25 mm. Late ovalis, valde convexus, nitidulus, modice punctatus, pilis flavescens sat dense vestitus, piceus, margine anteriore pronoti rufescente, atque macula magna ovali læte rufa in clytro utroque, notatus; pronoto magno, lato, antice circulariter rotundato, modice reflexo et læte rufescente, confertim punctato; elytris pronoto haud latioribus, vix sesquolongior-

ibus, ad humeros latissimis, confertim et profunde punctatis, piceis, macula magna ovali pone media læte rufa; pedibus atque antennis flavis, clavis rufescentibus.

Of this conspicuous species there is a single example in the British Museum, found in Burmah by Mr. Bowring.

*Arthrolips senegalensis*, sp. nov.

Long. 1.12 mm. Oblongo-ovalis, sat angustus, valde convexus, nitidus, pilis aureis sat longis vestitus, rufescens, elytris pone humeros fasciatim obscuratis; pronoto sat parvo, rufescente, antice ovaliter rotundato et modice reflexo, levissime punctato; elytris pronoto vix latioribus, plus quam duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, rufescentibus, pone humeros fasciatim obscuratis, postice profunde punctatis; pygidio rufescente; pedibus robustis, læte flavis; antennis parvis, gracilibus, flavis.

One specimen only, found in Senegal.

*Arthrolips croceus*, sp. nov.

Long. 1.10 mm. Ovalis, convexus, minute punctatus, flavus, pilis brevibus aureis dense vestitus; pronoto sat magno, antice fere circulariter rotundato et sat late reflexo, minute punctato, nitidissimo; elytris pronoto haud latioribus, sesquolongioribus, prope humeros latissimis, confertim punctatis, apicibus angustatis; pedibus atque antennis læte flavis.

This species may be known by its bright yellow colour and short pubescence. It was found in Siam by Mr. Bowring.

*Arthrolips semipunctatus*, sp. nov.

Long. 0.85 mm. Ovatus, modice convexus, nitidissimus, pronoto modice, elytris profunde et remote punctatis, totus rufo-testaceus; pronoto sat parvo, antice ovaliter rotundato et modice reflexo; elytris pronoto parum latioribus, duplo longioribus, profunde et valde remote punctatis, ad media latissimis; pedibus modicis, læte flavis; antennis brevibus, obscuris.

This species, which was found in Java by Mr. Bowring, and in Ceylon by Mr. Thwaites, may be known from others by its small size and the deep and very remote sculpture of its elytra.

*Arthrolips flavicollis*, sp. nov.

Long. 0.70 mm. Ovalis, modice convexus, nitidulus, leviter et confertissime punctatus, testaceus, pronoto læte flavo; pronoto parvo, brevi, antice ovaliter rotundato et modice reflexo, minute et confertissime punctato; elytris pronoto latioribus, et plus quam duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, confertissime punctatis; pygidio flavo; pedibus atque antennis læte flavis, clavis obscurioribus.

Differs from the preceding species in its much smaller size and very fine and close sculpture.

Found in Java by Mr. Bowring.

*Arthrolips elegans*, sp. nov.

Long. 1.40 mm. Ovalis, latus, convexus, minutissime punctatus, haud nitidus, totus læte flavus, pilis brevibus aureis dense vestitus; pronoto sat magno, antice ovaliter rotundato et modico reflexo, minute et confertissime punctato, angulis posterioribus acutis; elytris pronoto parum latioribus, duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, minute et confertissime punctatis, apicibus minime rotundatis; antennis brevibus, atque pedibus læte flavis.

On account of its large size and very broad form this fine species should be placed immediately after *A. rotundatus*, from which it differs in its perfectly oval shape, very fine sculpture, and short close pubescence. From all others it is distinguished by its broad form and large size.

One specimen only, found in Africa, but the locality is not mentioned.

*Sericoderus crassus*, sp. nov.

Long. 1 mm. Brevis, latus, postice attenuatus, convexus, nitidus, pilis brevissimis aureis vestitus, castaneus; pronoto modico, antice ovaliter rotundato, fere impunctato, nitidissimo, margine basali sinuata, angulis acutis longe productis; elytris pronoto haud latioribus, sesquolongioribus, ad humeros latissimis, confertim non profunde asperatis, stria suturali distincta, lateribus rectis, marginatis, apicibus latis, rotundatis; pedibus atque antennis sat brevibus, flavis, harum articulo sexto valde incrassato.

Differs from *S. lateralis* in its shorter and broader form, finer sculpture, and in the enlargement of the sixth joint of the antennæ.

Found in Chili.

*Sericoderus australis*, sp. nov.

Long. 1 mm. Suboblongus, brevis, convexus, nitidus, pilis brevibus flavis dense vestitus, pronoto aurantiaco, elytris piceo-castaneis; pronoto modico, antice ovaliter rotundato et modice reflexo, indistincte et remote punctato, angulis posterioribus longe productis; elytris pronoto haud latioribus, plus quam sesquolongioribus, ad humeros latissimis, profunde asperatis, obscure castaneis; pedibus modicis, læte flavis; antennis robustis, obscure flavis, articulis 4<sup>o</sup> et 6<sup>o</sup> incrassatis.

This species differs from *S. lateralis* in its shorter and broader form and robust antennæ, of which the fourth and sixth joints are much enlarged.

Found near Hobart Town, in Tasmania.

*Peltinus orientalis*, sp. nov.

Long. 0·75 mm. Late ovalis, validissime convexus, nitidissimus, confertim sed indistincte punctatus, piceus, margine anteriore pronoti anguste flava; pronoto sat magno, antice circulariter rotundato et reflexo, fere glabro, rufo-piceo, margine anteriore flava, margine basali fere recta, angulis rectis; elytris pronoto vix latioribus, duplo longioribus, prope humeros latissimis, confertim et indistincte punctatis, lateribus marginatis, apice obtuso; pedibus atque antennis modicis, flavescens.

*P. orientalis* differs from the other species of *Peltinus* in its dark colour and the yellow margin of its thorax.

A single specimen was found in Java by Mr. Bowring.

*Corylophodes glabratus*, sp. nov.

Long. 1·50 mm. Subhemisphæricus, postice sat attenuatus, nitidissimus, indistincte alutaceus, fere glaber, aterrimus, margine anteriore pronoti pellucide alba; pronoto sat parvo, antice circulariter rotundato et reflexo, margine anteriore anguste pellucide alba, margine basali fortiter sinuata, angulis obtusis; elytris pronoto latioribus, plus quam duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, postice parum attenuatis, lateribus marginatis, apicibus leviter rotundatis; pedibus modicis, flavis, femoribus obscuratis; antennis sat longis, flavescens, articulis 3° et 5° elongatis.

Differs from other species in its large size, smooth surface, and peculiar antennæ.

One specimen found near Rio Janeiro.

*Corylophodes unicolor*, sp. nov.

Long. 1·35 mm. Subhemisphæricus, nitidissimus, remote sed distincte punctatus, totus rufo-castaneus; pronoto sat magno, sat profunde punctato, antice ovaliter rotundato et modice reflexo, margine basali fere recta, angulis acutis; elytris pronoto sat latioribus, duplo longioribus et minus profunde punctatis, ad media latissimis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apicibus parum rotundatis; pedibus modicis, rufo-testaceis; antennis modicis, obscure testaceis, articulo apicali pallido.

This species may be known by its uniform castaneous colour and the acute posterior angles of its thorax.

Found in Java by Mr. Bowring.

*Corylophodes insignis*, sp. nov.

Long. 1·40 mm. Late ovatus, convexus, nitidissimus, glaberrimus, fere impunctatus, aterrimus, dimidio anteriore pronoti læte flavo; pronoto sat parvo, antice fere circulariter rotundato et modice reflexo, dimidio anteriore læte flavo, posteriore aterrimo, margine posteriore scutellum versus producta, angulis sat acutis; elytris

longis, pronoto latoribus et plus quam duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, aterrimis, glabris et vitidissimis, lateribus leviter marginatis, epipleuris flavis, apice parum acuminato; pedibus sat longis, læte flavis; antennis flavescensibus, clavis brevibus, valde incrassatis, nigrescentibus.

Exempla nonnulla minora et dilutiora sunt, forsitan fœminea.

In the size and shape of the club of its antennæ this species differs very much from any other of the genus, and may also be recognized by its ovate form and very peculiar colour.

It was found in Chili.

#### OLIGARTHURUM\*, gen. nov.

*Corpus* ovale, convexum.

*Caput* modicum, sub pronoto totum occultum; oculis sat magnis, prominentibus; antennis prope oculos insertis.

*Antennæ* articulis octo compositæ: 1° sat magno, pyriformi, modice recurvato; 2° gracili atque brevi; 3° secundo parum longiore et latiore; 4° tertio fere duplo longiore et latiore; 5° perbrevis, transverso; 6°-8<sup>m</sup> valde incrassatis, clavam subfoliatam formantibus.

*Pronotum* magnum, margine anteriore integra, valde rotundata.

*Elytra* integra, sat longa, obtusa.

*Prosternum* parvum, inter coxas elevatum et postice dilatatum, epimeris sat magnis, receptacula coxarum partim cingentibus; receptaculis coxarum antice et postice partim apertis.

*Mesosternum* breve, epimeris angustis, a receptaculis coxarum remotis.

*Metasternum* modicum, transversum, a corporis lateribus remotum, episternis magnis.

*Venter* segmentis sex compositus, primo magno.

*Pedès antici* tibiis prælongis, incurvatis; *intermedii* anticis breviores, tibiis simplicibus; *postici* intermediis longiores.

*Coxæ anteriores* magnæ, ovals, prominentes, prosterno elevato divisæ; *intermediæ* magnæ, rotundatæ, modice distantes; *posteriores* sat parvæ, subovata, sat remotæ.

*Tarsi* omnes 4-articulati, articulo tertio exiguo.

I did not venture to dissect the mouth of the unique specimen on which this genus is founded, and therefore cannot describe its palpi; but from superficial examination they appear to be of the usual *Corylophide*-type. The genus is, however, sufficiently distinguished by its peculiarly formed eight-jointed antennæ and other anatomical characters.

#### *Oligarthrum Waterhousii*, sp. nov.

Long. 0.75 mm. Ovale, valde convexum, nitidum, sat profunde punctatum, totum castaneum; pronoto magno, antice ovaliter rotundato et modice reflexo, indistincte punctato; margine basali

\* ὀλίγος, few; ἄρθρον, a joint.

leviter sinuata, angulis acutis; elytris pronoto sesquolongioribus, haud latioribus, ad humeros latissimis, sat profunde punctatis, lateribus leviter marginatis, apice obtuso; pygidio minimo exserto; pedibus atque anteunis rufo-testaceis.

I feel much pleasure in naming this remarkable species after Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, in return for the valuable assistance I have often received from him. The unique example in the collection of the British Museum was found in Chili.

CATOPTYX \*, gen. nov.

*Corpus* subhemisphæricum, antice circulariter rotundatum, postice parum acuminatum.

*Caput* modicum, sub pronoto totum occultum, ore deflexo, elongato, et valde acuminato; oculis sat parvis, prominentibus; antennis juxta oculos insertis.

*Antennæ* 11-articulatæ: 1° permagno, pyriformi, fortiter recurvato, externe late deplanato; 2° sat parvo, fere ovali; 3°-6<sup>m</sup> minutis; 7° interne valde incrassato, quatuor præcedentibus fere æquali; 8° parvo; 9°-11<sup>m</sup> magnis, valde incrassatis, clavam foliatam formantibus.

*Palpi maxillares* permagni, 4-articulati: 1° parvo; 2° permagno, incurvato, valde incrassato; 3° brevissimo, transverso; 4° truncato-conico, tertio graciliore et parum longiore.

*Palpi labiales* sat magni, triarticulati: 1° exiguo; 2° permagno, ovali, longe infra primum producto; 3° parvo, ad apicem valde dilatato, abrupte truncato et setis sat longis fimbriato.

*Labrum* elongato-triangulari, setis instructum.

*Mandibulæ* longæ, graciles, sublineares, ad apicem bifidæ atque ungue acuto terminatæ.

*Maxillæ* sat magnæ, unilobatæ, lobo lato, cultriformi, ad apicem acuto, acie interna acute et remote serrata.

*Mentum* sat parvum, subquadratum.

*Labium* breve, ad basim dilatatum, lateraliter rotundatum.

*Lingua* sat parva, semiovata, pellucida atque eleganter undulata.

*Pronotum* magnum, margine anteriore integra, nihilominus *angulis quasi anterioribus subtus abrupte inflexis, atque ad latera capitis arcte aptatis*, angulis posterioribus parum productis.

*Elytra* integra, magna, latissima, epipleuris latissimis.

*Alæ* amplæ, pellucidæ.

*Prosternum* parvum, perbreve, carinatum; epimeris magnis, interne valde elongatis, receptacula coxarum tota postice includentibus: receptaculis coxarum valde elongatis, antice omnino apertis, postice per epimera inclusis.

*Mesosternum* perbreve, carinatum; epimeris angustis, elongatis, receptacula coxarum non contingentibus; receptaculis coxarum magnis, rotundatis, remotis.

\* κάτω, below: πτύσσω, to fold.

*Metasternum* magnum, transversum, lateribus corporis remotum; episternis permagnis, latis.

*Venter* segmentis sex compositus, primo magno, longo.

*Pedes antici* tibiis ante medias parum dilatatis; tarsis perbrevibus, robustis; *intermedii* anticis brevioribus, tibiis prope medias valde dilatatis, tarsis perbrevibus, robustis, articulis duobus primis valde dilatatis, profunde bilobatis, et setis instructis; *postici* intermediis longiores, tibiis ad medias valde dilatatis; tarsis intermediis similibus.

*Tarsi* omnes 4-articulati, articulo tertio exiguo.

*Coæe anteriores* valde elongatæ, prominentes, et fere contingentes; *intermediæ* rotundatæ, sat remotæ; *posteriores* magnæ, subtriangulares, ad episterna extensæ, late remotæ.

This interesting genus is distinguished from others by the remarkable inflection of the anterior angles of its thorax, the elongate and acuminate anterior portion of its head, the linear and bifid mandibles, the compressed and dilated tibiæ, and short dilated tarsi of its four posterior legs.

*Catoptyx Bowringii*, sp. nov.

Long. 1·70 mm., lat. 1·30 mm. Subhemisphæricus, postice sat attenuatus, nitidissimus, profunde punctatus, niger, margine anteriore pronoti læte flava, atque disco pronoti et vitta lata in elytro singulo læte kermesinis; pronoto sat brevi, antice circulariter rotundato et reflexo, margine anteriore læte flava, disco læte kermesino, angulis posterioribus acutis; elytris pronoto sesquolongioribus, parum latioribus, prope humeros latissimis, profunde punctatis, vitta lata, suffusa, læte kermesina in utroque ornatis; pygidio exserto; pedibus atque antennis rufescentibus.

Exempla nonnulla (fœminea?) colorem plus minusve castaneum habent.

I have named this conspicuous insect in honour of Mr. Bowring, by whose exertions the greater part of the species described in these pages were discovered. *C. Bowringii* varies much in size and colour; the larger individuals exhibit the beautiful colours given in the foregoing description, while the smaller are more or less castaneous; these last are probably females.

Several specimens of both varieties were found in Java.

LEPADODES\*, gen. nov.

*Corpus* omnino ovatum.

*Caput* parvum, sub pronoto totum occultum; oculis parvis prominulis; antennis juxta oculos insertis.

\* λεπὰς, a limpet; εἶδος, likeness.



*Antennæ* 9-articulatæ : 1° permagno, pyriformi, recurvato ; 2° primo vix brevior, multo angustior ; 3° parvo, gracili ; 4°-6<sup>m</sup> brevibus, sibiipsis paribus ; 7°-9<sup>m</sup> permagnis, valde incrassatis, clavam foliatam formantibus, apicali oblique truncato.

*Palpi maxillares* magni, 4-articulati : 1° exiguo ; 2° permagno, validissime incrassato, ad apicem oblique truncato ; 3° brevi, transverso ; 4° sat longo, conico, robusto.

*Palpi labiales* modici, omnino ovati, triarticulati : 1° exiguo ; 2° ovato, ad apicem truncato ; 3° perbrevis, obtuse conico.

*Labrum* modicum, subquadratum, angulis anterioribus rotundatis.

*Mandibulæ* modicæ, costa dorsali ad apicem bifida firmatæ, dentibus multis, longis, acutissimis apicem versus armatæ.

*Maxillæ* unilobatæ, lobo sat robusto, ad apicem bifido, atque dentibus multis, incurvatis, gracillimis apicem versus armatæ.

*Mentum* sat parvum, subquadratum, antice parum dilatatum.

*Labium* suboblongum, breviter exsertum.

*Lingua* magna, antice dilatata et rotundata.

*Pronotum* magnum, margine anteriore integra, posteriore fere recta.

*Elytra* integra, epipleuris modicis.

*Prosternum* sat magnum, longe carinatum, carina antice et postice producta, antice acuta, postice dilatata ; episternis inconspicuis ; epimeris sat magnis, receptacula coxarum postice includentibus ; receptaculis coxarum ovatis.

*Mesosternum* breve ; episternis magnis, suboblongis ; epimeris humeralibus, longis, angustis, curvatis, ad coxas non extensis ; receptaculis coxarum rotundatis, longe remotis.

*Metasternum* magnum, transversum, a corporis lateribus remotum, margine posteriore inter coxas fere recta ; episternis permagnis, latis ; epimeris sub elytris occultis.

*Venter* segmentis sex compositus, primo magno, longo.

*Pedes* sat breves, simplices ; tarsi 4-articulatis, tertio minuto ; unguibus robustis, subtus longe dentatis.

*Coxæ anteriores* ovatæ, prominentes, per carinam divisæ ; *intermediæ* rotundatæ, longe distantes ; *posteriores* modicæ, pyriformes, longe remotæ.

This genus is distinguished from *Corylophus* by the shape of the thorax, in which the posterior angles are not produced ; the large size of the prosternum, with the coxal cavities broadly enclosed ; the uniform size of the intermediate joints of the antennæ ; and the shape of all the organs of the mouth.

*Lepadodes chilensis*, sp. nov.

Long. 0.80 mm. Ovalis, valde convexus, nitidus, modice et distincte punctatus, pilis brevissimis vestitus, totus castaneus ; pronoto magno, antice ovaliter rotundato, reflexo, et rufescente, remote punctato, linea basali sat profunde impressa et distincte punctata, margine basali fere recta, angulis acutis ; elytris pronoto vix latioribus, fere sesquolongioribus, prope humeros latissimis, distincte et

sat confertim punctatis, stria suturali distincta, lateribus marginatis, apicibus parum rotundatis et dilutioribus; pedibus atque antennis sat brevibus, flavis.

Two specimens of this neat-looking little insect were found in Chili.

*Aphanocephalus impunctatus*, sp. nov.

Long. 2.25 mm. Omnino hemisphæricus, impunctatus, nitidissimus, aterrimus, pronoto antice ferrugineo; pronoto parvo, perbrevis, antice levissime excavato, margine anteriore ferruginea, angulis posterioribus obtusis; elytris permagnis, pronoto multum latioribus, et fere triplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, superficie inæquali, indistincte alutacea, lateribus late marginatis, apice latissimo; pedibus piceis, tarsis flavis; antennis sat brevibus, flavis.

Differs from *A. hemisphæricus* in its much larger size and impunctate surface.

A single specimen of this insect was found in Brazil.

*Aphanocephalus quadrimaculatus*, sp. nov.

Long. 1.60 mm. Obtuse ovalis, validissime convexus, nitidissimus, sat profunde punctatus, pilis flavis sparsissime indutus, pronoto læte rufescente, elytris nigris, maculis quatuor magnis læte rufis ornatis; capite prominenti, rufo-piceo, profunde punctato; pronoto modico, antice leviter excavato, circulariter rotundato et reflexo, sat remote punctato, læte rufescente, angulis posterioribus obtusis; elytris capite atque pronoto vix latioribus, plus quam duplo longioribus, prope media latissimis, confertim et profundissime punctatis, nigris maculis duabus, magnis, læte rufis, utrisque notatis, lateribus late marginatis, apice valde obtuso; pedibus atque antennis sat gracilibus, læte flavis.

This pretty species is readily distinguished by its obtusely oval form and ornamental colour.

Four specimens were found in Penang by Mr. Bowring.

*Aphanocephalus vitreus*, sp. nov.

Long. 1.35 mm. Omnino ovatus, valde convexus et valde nitidissimus, pronoto minutissime, elytris profunde punctatis, nigrescens, macula magna, suffusa, læte rufa, in elytro utroque notatus; capite valde prominenti, rufescente; pronoto magno, antice sat profunde excavato, minute punctato, lateribus late marginatis, angulis posterioribus acutis; elytris capite atque pronoto vix latioribus, duplo longioribus, ante media latissimis, nigrescentibus, macula magna, suffusa, læte rufa, in disco utriusque notatis, lateribus late marginatis, apice ovato; pygidio parum exserto, rufescente; pedibus atque antennis flavescens.

*A. vitreus* differs from all the other species in its perfectly ovate form, brightly polished surface, and in colour and sculpture.

Found in China by Mr. Bowring.

*Aphanocephalus dissimilis*, sp. nov.

Long. 1.10 mm. Subovatus, validissime convexus, nitidus, profunde punctatus, æneo-piceus; capite prominenti, magno, lato, indistincte punctato; pronoto sat brevi, transverso, antice excavato, punctis umbilicatis sat confertim impresso, lateribus rotundatis et marginatis, angulis posterioribus sat obtusis; elytris capite atque pronoto parum latioribus, duplo longioribus, ad media latissimis, profundissime punctatis, lateribus late marginatis, apice valde obtuso; pedibus longis, gracilibus, læte flavis; antennis longis, flavescentibus.

Differs from all the other species in the greater prominence of its head and in the size, form, and sculpture of its body.

Many specimens of this insect were found in China by Mr. Bowring.

*Aphanocephalus Wollastoni*, Rye, was also found in China by Mr. Bowring.

The species of this genus, which appear to be abundant in the countries of the extreme east of Asia, differ so widely from the true Corylophidæ that they evidently belong to an entirely distinct family. In superficial appearance they bear some resemblance to the Corylophidæ; but, except in the large size of the second joint of their palpi, they differ from them in every anatomical character.

Their antennæ are formed on an entirely different plan, and have an apparently solid club, and when at rest or withdrawn for concealment are not folded back upon themselves, as in all the genera of Corylophidæ, but are extended in a straight line underneath the prothorax.

Instead of the unilobed maxilla of the Corylophidæ, *Aphanocephalus* exhibits a maxilla with three distinct lobes, like the Trichopterygidæ, although the outer lobe is not a true lobe, but an integral prolongation of the stipes. Again, in the enormous size of the mesosternal epimera *Aphanocephalus* resembles the Trichopterygidæ; but in the shape and position of the coxal cavities it is equally unlike that family or the Corylophidæ. The tarsi of *Aphanocephalus* are merely three-jointed, without any trace of a short penultimate joint, and its wings are narrow and elongate, and strengthened throughout with strong nervures, unlike the broad, rounded, and almost nerveless wings of the Corylophidæ.

It appears to me that all these characters are quite sufficient to justify the separation of *Aphanocephalus* from the Corylophidæ; and since, for the same reasons, the genus cannot be placed in any other family, it must be regarded as a family distinct in itself, for which I propose the name of Pseudocorylophidæ.

In our present systematic arrangement the true Corylophidæ seem to occupy a very false position. From the peculiar formation of their antennæ, and from their large, elongate, and either entirely free or prominent anterior coxæ, as well as from the general arrangement of the parts of the external skeleton of their underside, it is impossible to overlook their close affinity to the Silphidæ. It therefore appears to me that the most natural arrangement would be to place the Corylophidæ immediately before the Silphidæ. Many genera present an external appearance so like the Anisotomina, that it is difficult at first to determine whether they do or do not belong to that tribe. In *Peltinus* and some others the *prosternum* is reduced to the smallest possible dimensions, as it is in *Agathidium*, and leaves the coxal cavities open on both sides. Thus by placing the Corylophidæ before the Silphidæ, in proximity to the Anisotomina, a much greater harmony of form and anatomy would be attained than by keeping them in their present position or by removing them elsewhere.

In the foregoing remarks I refer only to the true Corylophidæ. Those species which I propose to call Pseudocorylophidæ I would retain in the position they now occupy near the Coccinellidæ.

Gumley,  
December 21, 1886.

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#### XIV.—Description of a new Species of Distomum.

By F. JEFFREY BELL, M.A.

DURING the dissection of *Halosaurus macrochir*, Dr. Günther discovered in the enlarged ends of the ureters three specimens of a fluke which appears to be undescribed. It may be called

##### *Distomum halosauri*.

Body smooth, unarmed, much narrower in front than behind, widening gradually as it passes backwards, no distinct